

BRYAN'S THREE SPEECHES DELIVERED IN DELAWARE REPORTED.

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 21.—William J. Bryan today entered the State of Delaware at the middle, travelled south to its capital, spoke to 10,000 people, turned north, and at New Castle was met by 2,000 people to whom he briefly spoke. Then he came straight to Wilmington, where he addressed 3,500 people, all the auditorium would hold under cover, and an overflow meeting fully four times as large.

At Dover fully 10,000 people greeted Mr. Bryan at the State fair grounds near by. It was the first time in the history of the State that a Democratic Presidential candidate has spoken within its limits. Mr. Bryan was in fine form and good voice. His audience was so thoroughly sympathetic that he himself appreciated the spirit and returned it in kind by bubbling with humor and telling half a dozen stories which swept the crowd with gales of laughter. He spoke as follows:

Good to Speak in Delaware.
Ladies and Gentlemen: The Chairman said that no Presidential candidate had ever before spoken in this State. Aside from the fact that I have been making quite a complete tour of the country, I have an additional reason for speaking in Delaware. When the roll was called and the nominating speeches for the Presidency had been made, the first vote which I received was cast by the delegates from Delaware. Mr. Salisbury (applause), who lives here, and therefore it gives me a great deal of pleasure to meet the people who sent him to Chicago. (Applause.)

Now, I want to talk with you a while this afternoon about our financial condition. Things are good, things are not good, why should we make any change in legislation. If our present condition is satisfactory, then we ought to leave it alone and not make a change. No one can advocate any kind of remedial legislation, except on the theory that there is something that needs remedying. Our opponents say that we need it, and when I tell you that you cannot remedy the present condition except by financial legislation our opponents tell us that the trouble is in the tariff question, and if we could just have more tariff, why, then, the times would get good again.

I want to read to you an extract from a speech made on last Saturday by the Republican candidate for President, at Canton. He said: "Under the Republican protective policy we enjoyed for more than thirty years the most marvellous prosperity that has ever been given to any nation of the world. We not only had individual prosperity, but we had national prosperity."

McKinley's Statement Dissected.
Now, there is a statement made within a week by the Presidential candidate looking back for thirty years, from 1860 to 1890, and telling the people that during that period we enjoyed the most marvellous prosperity of any nation in the world, and that we had both individual prosperity and national prosperity. I want to show you how distance lends enchantment to the view. I want to show you, by this same witness, the testimony given six years ago, that after thirty years of his kind of policy the farmers of this country were not prosperous. If you will take the report filed with the McKinley bill on the 15th of April, 1890, you will find the words which I wish to quote, "that there is widespread depression in this industry to-day cannot be doubted."

"Speaking of agriculture, that is what the Presidential candidate said when he so liberally wrote the word and filed it with his proposed legislation. "That there is widespread depression to-day cannot be doubted." (Applause.)

Quotes McKinley Again.
Again in that same report he said: "One of the chief complaints now prevalent among our farmers is that they can get no price for their crops at all commensurate to the labor and capital invested in their production." That is what he said after thirty years of the kind of policy which the candidate of the Republican party says will bring you prosperity.

Let me read again: "We have not believed that our people, already suffering from low prices, can or will be satisfied with legislation which will result in lower prices. No country ever suffered when prices were fairly remunerative in every field of labor." After thirty years of that kind of policy he tells you that the people are suffering from low prices, and that no country ever suffered when prices were fairly remunerative in every field of labor. Now, let me read you again what he says in this same report: "This great industry—speaking of agriculture—is foremost in magnitude and importance in our country. Its success and prosperity are vital to the nation. No prosperity is possible to other industries if agriculture languishes."

That is what he said in 1890—that there was a depression in agriculture after thirty years of his tariff policy, and that without prosperity in agriculture there could be no prosperity among the other industries of the country.

Let me read you just one other extract: "The depression in agriculture is not confined to the United States. The reports of the Agricultural Department indicate that this distress is general, that Great Britain, France and Germany are suffering in a larger degree than the farmers of the United States."

Bismarck in Rebuttal.
There he is telling us that there is a depression in agriculture and giving the names of three prominent agricultural nations of the world, and then he tells us that that agricultural depression is even more marked over there than it is here. I want you to remember that when you read in the papers that he said that for thirty years we had such marvellous prosperity in this country. (Great applause.)

Now, my friends, I have mentioned you that he said that there was depression in agriculture in Germany. Our opponents are in the habit of telling us that all the civilized nations are in favor of the gold standard. The Germans who live in this country point with a just pride to the greatness of the illustrious Prince Bismarck. Read what he has said within a few weeks in a letter to Governor Culberson, of Texas, in regard to bimetalism, and then see whether he testifies that the gold standard has been a good thing for Germany. If the gold standard had been a blessing to Germany, why would not he say that it was better to keep the gold standard instead of getting rid of the gold standard and substituting the double standard by international agreement?

We have those among us who have said that the other nations must take the lead. Prince Bismarck says that the people of the United States are free by far in their money matters than the nations of Europe. Can it be that this great German statesman has a higher conception of the ability of the people of the United States than the Tories who are not willing to do anything until they ask the consent of other nations? (Great applause and cheering.)

United States Should Lead.
Not only does Prince Bismarck say that we are freer to take action than other nations, but he says if we act it will exert a most salutary influence upon the consummation of international agreement and the coming into this league of every European nation. Prince Bismarck testifies, first, the gold standard is the policy in Germany and he wants bimetalism restored; he testifies, second, that the United States is in the best position of all the States to take the lead. He testifies,

third, that if this nation takes the lead, it will have a salutary influence, not in preventing bimetalism, but in bringing other nations of Europe into an international agreement.

I desire that you shall remember this testimony, coming from so distinguished a statesman in Germany. Let me call your attention to another thing which Prince Bismarck said. Our opponents tell us that we are arraying one class against another. Let me show you what Prince Bismarck said in regard to classes on the questions which concern agricultural depression. A little more than a year ago he was making the same before a farmer audience in Germany that the farmers must stand together and protect themselves from the drones of society who produce nothing but laws. Remember the significance of those words—that the farmers should stand together and protect themselves from the drones of society who produce nothing but laws.

My friends, divide society into two classes, on the one side put the non-producers and on the other side put the producers of wealth, and you will find that in this country the majority of the laws are made by the non-producers instead of the producers of wealth. Bismarck tried to convince the farmers of Germany to throw out these drones and take charge of legislation themselves. I suppose they will call Bismarck an agitator. (Laughter and applause.)

Gold Men Likened to Drones.
I suppose they will say that he ought not to have said that. I don't know how drones feed in a bee hive, but if drones could talk and make speeches, I will bet that they could not tell one of their speeches from the speeches of a gold standard advocate. (Laughter and applause.) I will venture to say that if the gold standard advocates could talk, they could not distinguish their speeches from the speeches made by the heads of these great Trusts, who call all who do not believe with them Anarchists. (Applause.) I will venture that if a drone could talk and write and express his ideas in language there is not a member of a syndicate or Trust in this country who would be who could take the drone's speech and use it as his own, and without being accused of plagiarism. (Great applause.)

My friends, that is the only class issue that we make, and if to say the people who fight the nation's battles in time of war have a right to do the legislation in time of peace is raising class against class, then I am willing to be called an agitator. If to tell the people who produce wealth that they have a right to make the laws so as to secure to themselves a just portion of the wealth they produce, instead of allowing the drones to make the laws and eat the honey, then I plead guilty to the charge of stirring up discontent. (Great applause.)

I will bet you that if the drone was in politics party lines would not weigh very much with him if he had a business interest on the other side. (Great applause.) You show me this head of a syndicate or Trust and I will show you a man who, when ever his business interests become involved, becomes suddenly patriotic and tells you that he loves his country too much to let anybody make more money out of legislation than he does. (Laughter and applause.)

You see in the gold standard papers how they parade the news in great big letters every time a Democrat leaves the Democratic party, but there is not one of them telling the real reason why they leave. The reason why these men are willing to contribute enormously to the campaign fund is because they know that if the Chicago ticket succeeds the laws will be enforced against them as well as everybody else. (Great applause.)

Farmers Up in Finance.
I will venture the assertion that there is not half of the men who are in favor of a gold standard who can tell what sixteen to one means. They do not understand even the terms which are used in the discussion of the money question. I would be willing to place the average farmer against the average banker and turn them loose to discuss the monetary science and financial history, and the banker could not hold his own with the farmer. Why? Because the banker thinks he knows so much that it is not necessary for him to study, while the farmer realizes that he has got to study in order to know anything about the question. The banker has been getting along so well that he thinks it is not necessary for him to worry, but the farmer has been suffering so much that he is trying to find out what is the matter with the farmer. The farmer knows that by making money scarce he makes money dear and property cheap.

My friends, we have had our financial legislation run by those people who have made more in an hour of day gambling in stocks and bonds and gambling in what the farmers call produce than all the farmers of the Union could make producing their crops. (Great applause.) You take, for instance, where they can send a large amount of gold abroad and make stocks drop, and bring a large amount in and make stocks rise again. The people who are able to corner this money then are able to get along fairly well, so matter how other people may suffer.

New Castle Adds Its Cheers.
On the trip from Dover to Wilmington Mr. Bryan made a short speech at New Castle, where a stop of about half an hour was made, to a large audience. His car was detached, leaving the train to proceed to Wilmington, and he picked up again by an excursion special. He reached Wilmington at 5:50 o'clock, and was received at the railway station by about a thousand people, who cheered him heartily. Mr. Bryan was escorted by the local Reception Committee to the Clayton House where he will sleep to-night. In his speech at New Castle Mr. Bryan said:

I will only take a few minutes and then give you for the candidate for Congress, in what you ought to be as much interested as in me. I have been through a long day, and a public officer is selected to carry out the wishes of those who select him. You do not elect Congressmen and Senators and a President to think for you. You think for yourselves. You elect officers to act for you and to carry out what you think. Therefore I am a believer in platform, because they set forth policies in which men believe. You can support a man standing on a platform without agreeing to everything in it, but if you support him it is because you believe in the main he will carry out the things in the platform. I am the nominee of three parties in fact. I get so in the habit of being nominated that I have stopped I feel disappointed that there were no more. (Laughter and applause.)

I was not nominated at the Republican convention, but if that had been held after ours I think we might have been able to bring them over to free change. (Laughter and applause.) When a man leaves the Democratic party, I think he ought to give the real reason. For example, I do not want a man who is a corporation attorney to leave the party because it intends to control corporations and make them respect the law, and then have him say it is because he loves his country, and he would either look out for them or his fellow-men.

Big Turnout in Wilmington.
The Wilmington meeting was a tremendous success. Fully 3,500 people were crowded into the auditorium for more than an hour before Mr. Bryan's arrival. In front of the Clayton House fully 1,000 people awaited his exit, and the streets

The Candidate Discusses the Recent Bond Sales and Tersely Characterizes the Transactions as "Idiotic."

"You May Call Them Patriots," He Says, Referring to the Syndicates, "but I Want That Kind to Serve Some Other Country."

"If the Secretary of the Treasury Cannot but Be Subservient to Wall Street Magnates," He Declares with a Strong Burst of Feeling, "Then Our Government Is a Failure."

were crowded for squares along the line which his carriage and escort were to pass. There was music, and the Young Men's Democratic Club, the leading Bryan and Sewall organization of the city, gave a brilliant display. The enthusiasm was tremendous everywhere.

Fifteen thousand is a conservative estimate of the crowd which made up the overflow meeting. Old residents say it was the most remarkable political demonstration ever held in the State. Its effect, all Democrats judge, will be felt at once. They claim that Mr. Bryan's scathing analysis of the conduct of the treasury has broken the back of the gold Democratic movement in this State, and that it will fall far below the estimate.

Senator Gray, however, exerts a tremendous moral influence in the State on account of his high character, and it is doubtful if

public and private, unless a contract expressly excludes the silver dollar. Our Government has a right to pay every coin obligation in either gold or silver, whichever the Government desires.

Furthermore, this Government has no gold obligations except gold notes, and for every note there is a gold dollar in the Treasury ready to pay it. This Government has no gold bonds. This Government has no paper outstanding, excepting the gold notes upon which gold can be legally demanded. What use shall we make of the silver dollar? The Chicago platform declares that the silver dollar shall be used just as the gold dollar is used, and that the Government shall not discriminate in favor of or against the other. The treatment shall be equal.

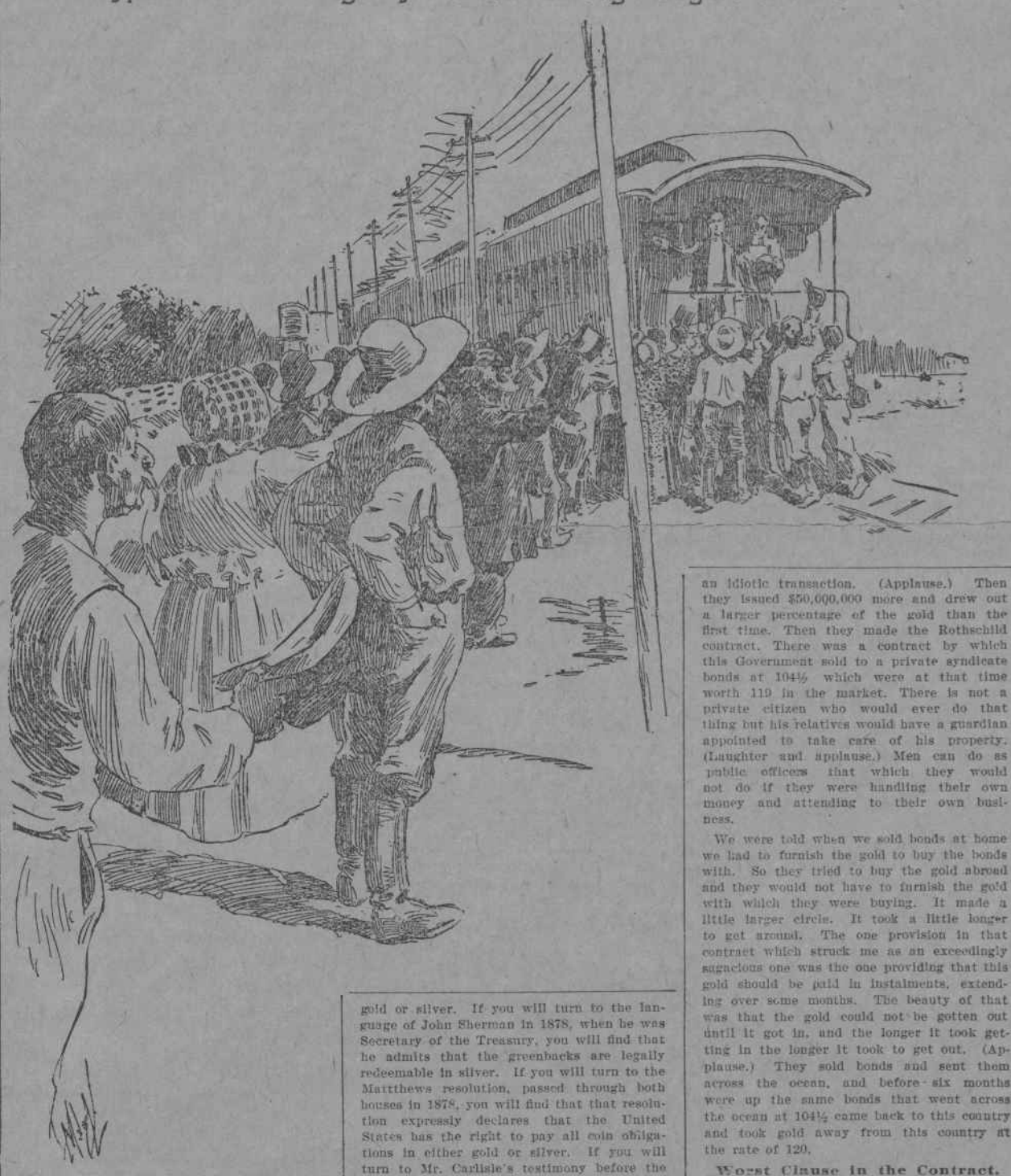
Greenbacks Payable in Gold.
I speak of this because all the conditions of which we complain are brought about by the failure of the Government to exercise its right to redeem its coin obligations in either

the greenbacks and Treasury notes and have you redeem them in gold." The Secretary would have said: "Well, that's what we are here for," and you would have given him the \$1,000,000 in gold. Then the man would say: "Do I understand that you have some bonds for sale?" "Yes," "Well, here is your \$1,000,000 in gold; give me the bonds."

It Is Only What Was Done.
Don't you think that can be done? It can be done. Do you think it would be done? It has been done. When they used the first \$50,000,000 of bonds they drew out \$18,000,000 in gold to pay for those bonds, and to the extent of \$18,000,000 the Government had no more than it had when it commenced, although it had agreed to pay interest on \$18,000,000 of bonds.

If there is any man who can't understand the absurdity of that proposition, I ask him to ask his wife about it, because there is not a wife that cannot tell you that it was

Typical Scene During Bryan's Tour Through Virginia and Delaware.



gold or silver. If you will turn to the language of John Sherman in 1878, when he was Secretary of the Treasury, you will find that he admits that the greenbacks are legally redeemable in silver. If you will turn to the Matthews resolution, passed through both houses in 1876, you will find that that resolution expressly declares that the United States has the right to pay all coin obligations in either gold or silver. If you will turn to Mr. Carlisle's testimony before the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, in 1895, you will find that Mr. Carlisle admitted that by law the Government could redeem greenbacks and Treasury notes in silver, but Mr. Carlisle said in his judgment it would be unwise for the Government to exercise that right because other Secretaries of the Treasury had established a precedent, and that precedent was that the note-holders should be permitted to designate the kind of payment in interest of the Government.

He Goes to the People.
Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen—It is sometimes customary for the people who desire to see a Presidential candidate to form excursions and visit the home of the candidate. I have been through a long day, and the rights given by law and preferred to a bonded debt upon the country instead of departing from custom. (Great applause.) More than that, my friends, not only has the Secretary of the Treasury issued bonds to the extent of \$202,000,000 to buy gold when the necessity for buying gold could have been avoided by the use of silver—not only have these bonds been issued, but there is gold to the issue of bonds if this financial system continues, and the Republican party proposes to continue the same financial system that has ruined this country for the last twenty-three years. (Great applause.)

People Need Only to Know.
Let me show you what is possible under this system, because I have seen the conditions of the ability and patriotism of the people that I believe a clear understanding of the manipulation of the Treasury for private gain by the great syndicate formed for the purpose would open the eyes of the people and arouse a unanimous protest against it. The first \$50,000,000 of bonds were advertised for sale in the advertisement stated that only gold would be received for the bonds. Suppose a man had gone to the Secretary of the Treasury with \$1,000,000 in greenbacks and Treasury notes and said to the Secretary: "I want to buy \$1,000,000 of bonds." The Secretary would have said: "We can't sell you these bonds for greenbacks and Treasury notes. These bonds are issued to get gold and, therefore, we can only sell them for gold." This man would say: "Well, if you would sell them for greenbacks and Treasury notes, I will just deposit

an idiotic transaction. (Applause.) Then they issued \$20,000,000 more and drew out a larger percentage of the gold than the first time. Then they made the Rothschild contract. There was a contract by which this Government sold to a private syndicate bonds at 104½, which were at that time worth 110 in the market. There is not a private citizen who would ever do that thing but his relatives would have a guardian appointed to take care of his property. (Laughter and applause.) Men can do as public officers that which they would not do if they were handling their own money and attending to their own business.

We were told when we sold bonds at home we had to furnish the gold to buy the bonds with. So they tried to buy the gold abroad and they would not have to furnish the gold with which they were buying. It made a little larger circle. It took a little longer to get around. The one provision in the contract which struck me as an exceedingly suspicious one was the one providing that this gold should be paid in installments, extending over some months. The beauty of that was that the gold could not be gotten out until it got in, and the longer it took getting in the longer it took to get out. (Applause.) They sold bonds and sent them across the ocean, and before six months were up the same bonds that went across the ocean at 104½ came back to this country and took gold away from this country at the rate of 120.

Worst Clause in the Contract.
That is financing. (Laughter and applause.) That is wisdom in financial circles. (Laughter.) And if there is any one here that does not see that it is wise, do not say so, because they will say you are an ignorant man in Wall Street. (Applause.) That contract contained a stipulation by which the Rothschild and Morgan syndicate agreed for a certain length of time to do their best to protect the Treasury of the United States. I think that the worst clause in the contract. It was the worst clause because it recognized in the contract that the services of these men were worth buying and paying a large price for. It was a recognition that but for the purchase the services could not have been rendered. They hired two men to back the Treasury. If this Government is going to admit that it depends for its financial existence upon the banking firms, one foreign and one domestic, then it puts itself where those people can charge this Government whatever they please. I am not much of a financier, but my idea is that instead of hiring of those men to let us alone, we ought to try them as they do any other men who conspire against the Government and punish them for conspiring against the country.

J. Pierpont Morgan Scored.
Yet they issued \$100,000,000 more. It was suggested that they were going to be issued at private sale and J. Pierpont Morgan, who had been in the bond debt, where they made a great deal of money, that he refused to tell about when brought before a committee of investigation, after stating that he did it largely because of his interest in the country, refused to tell how profitable it was to be interested in the country just at that time. (Laughter.) J. Pierpont Morgan organized another syndicate, and it was advertised that he was going to submit a bid for various parties at about \$105, and then a circumstance arose which made it necessary for the President to advertise for public bids, did the Morgan syndicate put in a public bid for the same amount it would have at private sale? No, that syndicate waited until just before the time to open the bids and then their bid was put in more than \$5,000,000 above the

bid that they expected to have put in if they had secured the bonds at private sale.

Now, that is business sagacity. Of course, no financial man would make a mistake like that. To get the bonds at 105 and then had to bid 110 and a fraction and get them. If that is business sagacity, then I believe it is the business of this Government to protect the people against such sagacious maneuvering instead of turning the finances over to them. (Applause.)

Poor Kind of Patriot.
You may call it patriotism on their part if you will, but I want that kind of a patriot to serve some other country and not mine. (Applause.) If some petty individual who did not have a high financial standing were to try to beat the Government out of \$100 they would put him in the position of a fool and make an example out of him. But if a man tries to beat the Government out of \$5,000,000 he becomes a patriot, and deserves to be the chief guest where Treasury officials are banqueting. I do not believe the man who banquets the would-be conquerors of the Government should be the boom friend of the complete man who never loses an opportunity to bleed the people. (Applause.)

I do not say this to secure the support of the Morgan syndicate. (Laughter.) I know when I say that I put myself in the ranks of the Anarchist. (Laughter.) Who is an Anarchist according to the secret idea? The man who believes in the declaration of independence that all men are created equal and stand alike before the law. (Applause.) Who is the patriot and statesman, according to J. Pierpont Morgan? He who believes the masses were made with backs to bear the burden and the few were made to ride upon the backs of those who had to. (Applause.)

The people of this country desire a government which is no respecter of persons, but will deal as heavily with the great transgressor as with the petty criminal, and which will not confer special favors upon a few people who control legislation for private gain and public loss.

Baronets on the Government.
If you believe this Government in that way you have a right to your thoughts at the polls, but if you believe it is safer to leave the destinies of this country to the syndicates and corporations, American and European, then you have an opportunity to so decide this Fall. I know there are many people who have not given up but that the people are able to govern themselves without the aid of these baronets who have fastened themselves upon the Government. (Applause.) I believe a new leaf must be turned over. I believe the time has come when the Secretary of the Treasury, instead of being invited before the magnates of Wall Street and told what he must do, ought to invite the magnates of Wall Street before him and tell them what they must do and make them do it. (Applause.)

Let us say it cannot be done. Then our government is a failure. You say we are not able to manage these trusts? Yes we are. A trust cannot live unless it is controlled by the law-makers or those who enforce the law. You have had something to do with the Coal Trust and your coal costs you about a dollar more this year than last. It means that trusts can go to every freddie and exact an unjust tribute before the man who sits by the fireside can be warm. They told us if we would repeal the Sherman law we would have better times. Have we had them? No. The farmer has seen no better times. They are trying to array the laboring class against the farmer. The laborer has no better friend than the farmer. In all his struggles against capital the farmer is his friend. And if hard times come the farmer can stand it longer than the laboring man. He can raise food to eat, while hard times to the laboring man and loss of employment means that he shall become a tramp. (Applause.)

I have been called an Anarchist because I have opposed the trusts and syndicates who would manage this country. I am glad to have the opposition of these men. I am glad that if I am elected there is not a trust or syndicate that can come to me and say, "We put you down, now pay us back." (Tremendous applause.)

BRYAN'S PLANS UNCHANGED.

He Will Speak in Brooklyn on the 23d and 28th, and in This City on the 29th.

Washington, Sept. 21.—Senator Faulkner stated to-day that much annoyance has been caused by the error of one of the clerks at Democratic headquarters, who had sent out broadcast the information that a change had been made in the dates of Mr. Bryan's Brooklyn speeches, and that the address to be made on the 23d had been postponed to the 28th.

"There has been no change in the dates originally arranged for Brooklyn and New York," added Senator Faulkner. "Mr. Bryan will speak in Brooklyn on both the 23d and 28th. On the 29th he will deliver an address in New York."

It is generally known at headquarters that Mr. Bryan had intended to abandon his trip to Maine and Massachusetts, but at the earnest solicitation of Mr. Sewall and Mr. George Fred Williams he has decided to adhere to the original plan. Even should he make no converts in these two States, he will continue to get his speeches before the people of the country, a serial of silver arguments. Bryan will continue in the East during September, but will put in nearly all of October in the close States of the Middle West.

DID NOT MEAN TO THREATEN.

Leader Sheehan Does Not Wish to Drive Any Democrat Away from Tammany.

The declarations made by John C. Sheehan, leader of Tammany Hall, in an interview published in Sunday's Journal, have stirred up the weak members of Tammany and aroused the criticism of those who believe in the strength of the party. Yesterday he did not mean to threaten the members of Tammany Hall and added: "The paragraph in which I was made to say that no man could remain in Tammany Hall who did not come out for the straight National ticket was not phrased in the exact language I used. The spirit of the interview was correctly published, but we do not want to drive any Democrat out of Tammany Hall. We want to keep all good men in the organization; we do not want to antagonize those who have some little difference of opinion from the majority to the extent of threatening them with expulsion. I have no doubt that the Tammany men who will fail to give full support to the ticket will be extremely few, and that Tammany will prove in November that the reported defections are fewer than the opposition is trying to make the public believe. I want to make plain that Tammany does not desire to lose any of its friends. We will make a good fight, and I feel certain that we will carry the city by a handsome majority."

Mullany Association to Meet.

The Dominic F. Mullany Sixteen to One Association will meet at its headquarters, No. 242 Spring street, Saturday night. Among the speakers who will address the club is Congressman Sulzer. The Mullany Association was formed two days after the nomination of Bryan and Sewall, and is one of the strongest associations on the West Side.

G. O. P. NOT SO CONFIDENT.

Returns from the Middle Western States Cast a Gloom Over Republican Headquarters.

The air of confidence that seemed formerly to hang about National Republican headquarters has given way to one of anxiety. Advice received there from the Middle West are so discouraging that the polls of two States in the West, made by Mr. Hanna's committee, have not seen the light of day.

The poll of Nebraska, made nearly three weeks ago, is still unpublished, and it is claimed on good authority that it gives the Democrats the State by 28,000 votes. The poll of Ohio, made at about the same time, gives McKinley less than 10,000 majority. The Ohio poll was made largely on lists in which all the railroad men and employees of big manufacturing works have been counted as solidly for McKinley. Taking these facts into consideration the poll virtually figures out a Bryan majority.

Instead of giving out these polls the Grosvenor prognostication was sent out over the country. While the Republican National Headquarters who are in a position to know are apprehensive of the result in Ohio, they have practically given up all hope of Illinois, and are concentrating their efforts to secure a portion of the electoral vote from Wisconsin and Michigan.

The effect of these documents sent out by the Republicans from Chicago and New York has been to start discussion, and each succeeding poll in a doubtful State has shown a gain for Bryan. As soon as Mr. Hanna returns from Chicago they will again publish their literature, and the army of spellbinders now working in the East will be turned loose in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, West Virginia and Kentucky. Willing up who a big rally in each district the Saturday before election. The campaign barrels will be tapped and the intent will be to try to carry the States with a hurrah.

All these plans are known to the Democratic National Labor Club, which is already prepared to take the wind out of the sails of the hurrah campaign. Chairman Morgan will arrive in this city on Wednesday, when Senator J. P. Morgan, Committee Chairman Manly will return and help him to perfect the details of the plan.

SOUTH SOLID FOR BRYAN.

So Says Civil Service Commissioner Somers, Who Has Just Returned from an Eight Weeks' Trip.

Civil Service Commissioner Arthur S. Somers, of Brooklyn, was at a meeting of the Seymour Club, which was held in the clubhouse, No. 176 Bedford avenue, Williamsburg, last night. Commissioner Somers returned last week from an eight weeks' trip through the Southern States. The trip was a business one, but while on business, Mr. Somers spoke for the nominees of the Chicago convention.

"From my own experience in the South, I believe that Bryan will carry the South by large majorities," said Mr. Somers. "I spoke at a number of meetings held in the Southern States, where I urged the classes to vote for Mr. Bryan and the silver standard. At first I found that many in the audience before whom I spoke were in favor of a gold standard, but I returned to the various towns and cities in which I spoke, and found that the 'gold bugs' had been educated. I predicted that the State of Maryland would give Bryan a majority of 12,000. The only cities in which I found the McKinley forces strong were Washington and Baltimore. I know a few small counties in the South that will go to the Hanna force, but they are few and far between. I will work for the election of the Chicago nominee, who, if elected, will hold out a hope to the ordinary people."

When Mr. Somers had concluded he was cheered lustily by his fellow-members of the Seymour Club, who are all for Bryan and Sewall. Senator J. P. McCarran, another prominent member of the club, will take the stump next week for Bryan.

UNDERTAKERS MAY STRIKE.

New Assembly Organized Secure Fair Prices and Reasonable Hours.

The undertakers will now have to face the chances of having funerals stopped by a strike if they do not conform to union rules.

It was announced yesterday that a new local assembly of undertakers' employees had been organized under the auspices of District Assembly No. 49, Knights of Labor, and will see that its members get fair prices and are not compelled to work an unreasonable number of hours each day. The new organization is to be known as the Columbia Labor Club, and has been established with the indorsement of the large employing undertakers, who requested the men to organize in order to establish uniform rates of wages and a regular schedule of working time.

Must Face His Depositors.

Justice Newcom, of Plinfield, N. J., yesterday committed to the county jail to await the arrival of requisition papers Alberto Caronalli, the Italian banker who disappeared from his bank in New York City last August, and who on a charge of defrauding his depositors, was arrested yesterday afternoon at the home of his brother in Italy street.



An umbrella of perfect digestion will keep off the shower of disease germs that is constantly falling. If digestion is rapid and thorough, the germs will not stay long enough in the body to make very much trouble. When the digestive action is sluggish, when the bowels do not act, and poisonous effluvia matter is retained in the system, there is every chance for the development of all sorts of sickness. The blood becomes impure, and all the distressing symptoms of indigestion are apparent. Constipation causes biliousness, sour stomach, flatulence, heartburn, dyspepsia, headache, nervousness, sleeplessness, sleep without rest, and many other distressing symptoms. It can be cured—simply, easily, quickly and permanently by using Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. One little "Pellet" is a gentle laxative, and two a mild cathartic. They are sold by most druggists, and no honest druggist will attempt to sell you a substitute. There is nothing else in the world that has the same action as the "Pleasant Pellets." They are absolutely natural in their work, do not grip, nor cause any other unpleasant symptoms.

Dr. Pierce's great book, "The Common Sense Medical Adviser," tells people how to keep well. It is a large, handsome, 1,000 page, illustrated volume, and is a complete medical library in itself. It has had a greater sale, at its regular price of \$1.50 per volume, than any other medical work that was ever published. It is now offered, absolutely free to any one who will send 21 one-cent stamps, or pay the cost of mailing one. Those who would like to have a book in French cloth covers should send an extra cent. Thirty-one cents will pay for an extra copy of this new handbook and disease guide.